



# HPV-008: Phase III Study of the Efficacy of GSK's Cervical Cancer Candidate Vaccine in 15 to 25 Year Old Women

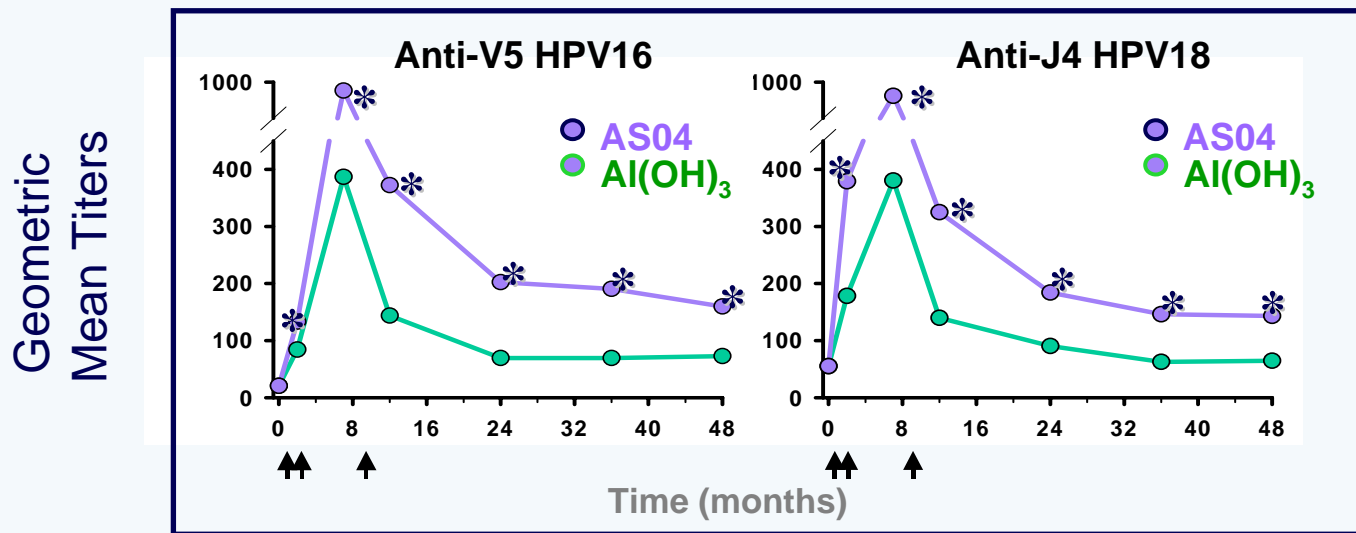
## Planned Interim Analysis Results

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**ACIP, June 28, 2007**

# GSK Cervical Cancer Vaccine

- Vaccine formulation:
  - HPV-16/18 L1 virus-like particles (20µg each type)
  - AS04 adjuvant: 50µg MPL + 500µg aluminium hydroxide
- Rationale for formulation:
  - HPV-16/18 responsible for ~70% of cervical ca globally
  - AS04 adjuvant designed to enhance immunogenicity



- Studies conducted in women 10-55 years of age

# Summary of Ongoing Phase IIb/III Trials

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

HPV-012 (immuno 10-25y) → LT follow-up

HPV-013 (safety/immuno 10-14 yrs) → LT follow-up

HPV-014 (immuno 15-55y) → LT follow-up

HPV-010 (GSK HPV vaccine vs Gardasil 18-45 yrs)

HPV-001/007 (efficacy in 15-25 yr old women) N = 1113

4.5 yrs

5.5 yrs

6.5 yrs

Interim analyses virological/histopath endpoints

Immunogenicity  
Efficacy

HPV-009 (efficacy in 18-25 yr old women in Costa Rica) N = 7,462

HPV-008 (efficacy in 15-25 yr old women) N = 18,644

Interim analysis CIN2+

HPV-015 (efficacy >25yrs) N=5,700

# Conclusions from Previous Studies

- GSK cervical cancer vaccine was generally well tolerated
- Vaccine efficacy of 100% in prevention of HPV16/18 endpoints, including persistent infection, abnormal cytology and CIN lesions in 15-25 year old women naïve to oncogenic HPV at study entry
- Cross protection against incident infection with HPV-45 and-31 which are, respectively
  - Phylogenetically related to HPV18 and 16
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> most common types associated with cervical cancer
- Immunobridging: well tolerated in 10-14 and 26-55 year old women with GMTs similar or greater than those associated with protection

# Summary of Ongoing Phase IIb/III Trials

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HPV-014 (immuno 15-55y) → LT follow-up

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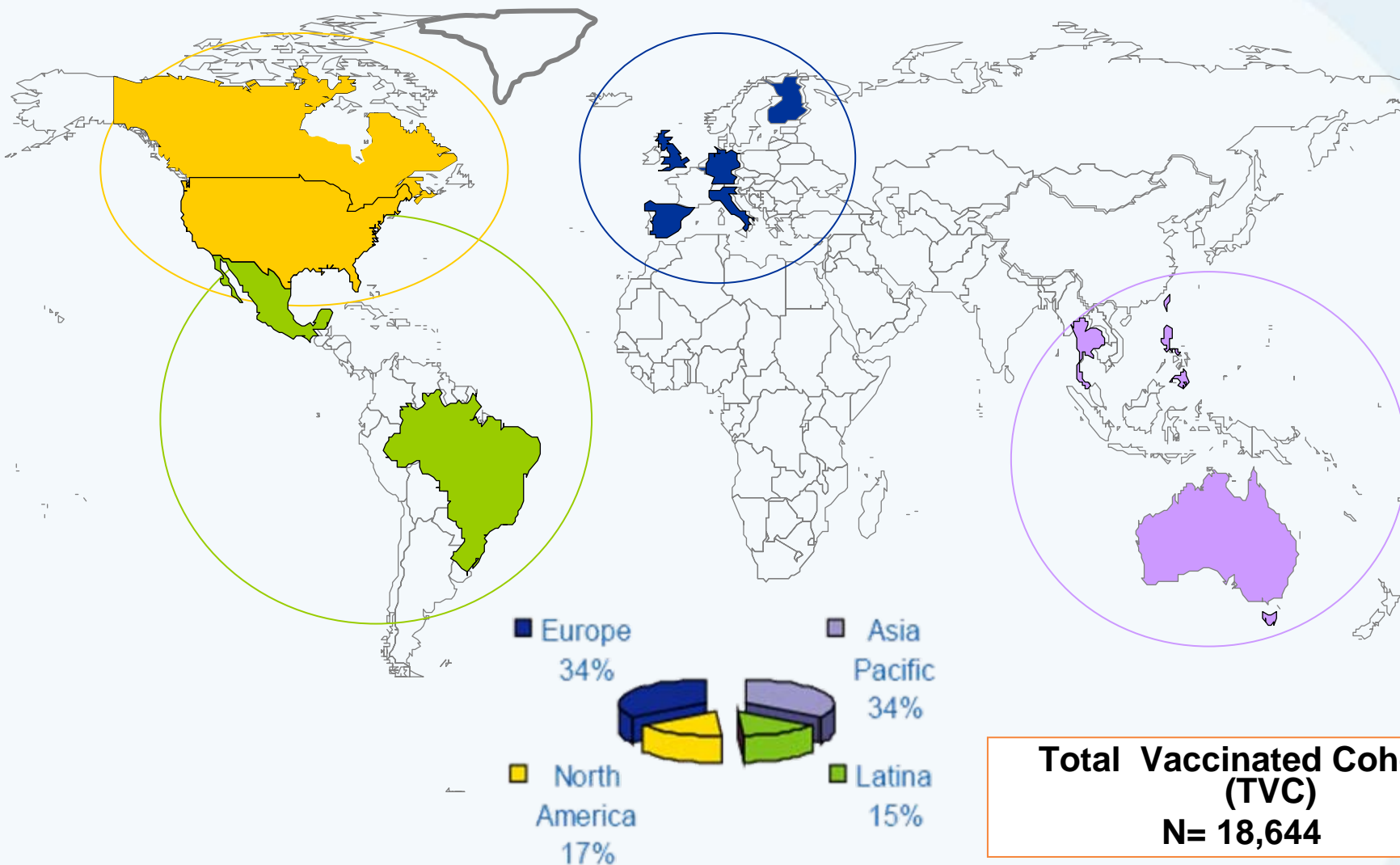
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HPV-015 (efficacy >25yrs) N=5,700

# HPV-008 Topics

- Study Population
- Study Design
- Results of planned pre-specified interim analysis
- Conclusions

# HPV-008: Study Population



# HPV-008: Study Population

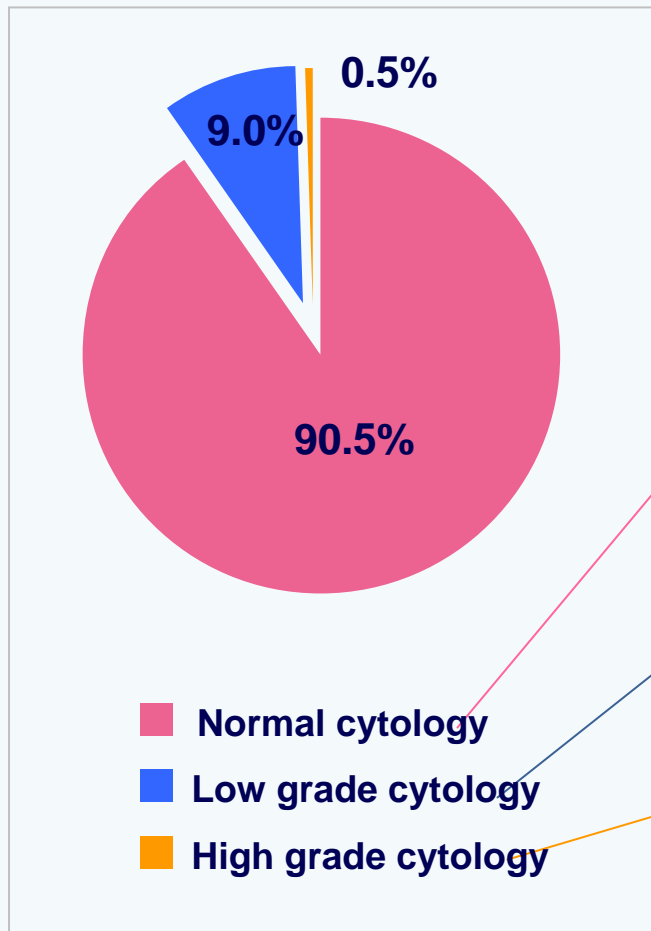
- Unscreened women 15-25 years old
  - Includes women with current or prior oncogenic HPV infection

## Efficacy evaluation in a broad population

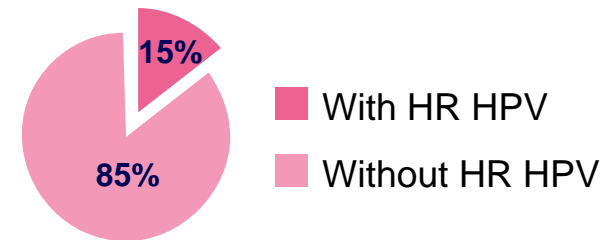
- At entry : Normal, low grade cytology and high grade cytology
  - Many women with oncogenic HPV infection
  - High Grade cytology was excluded from interim analysis*
- At least 1 vaccine dose
  - Case counting for efficacy evaluation starts **from first vaccine dose**



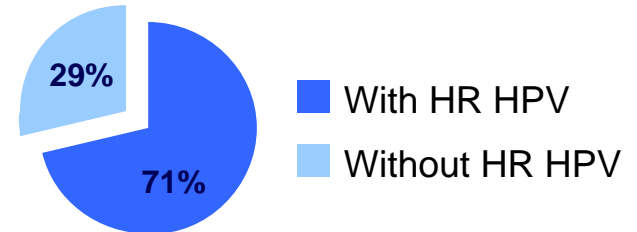
# HPV-008: Baseline Characteristics



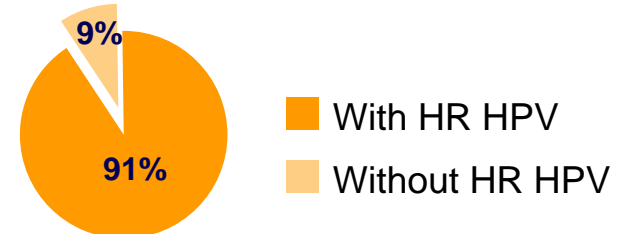
## Normal cytology 90.5%



## Low grade cytology 9.0%

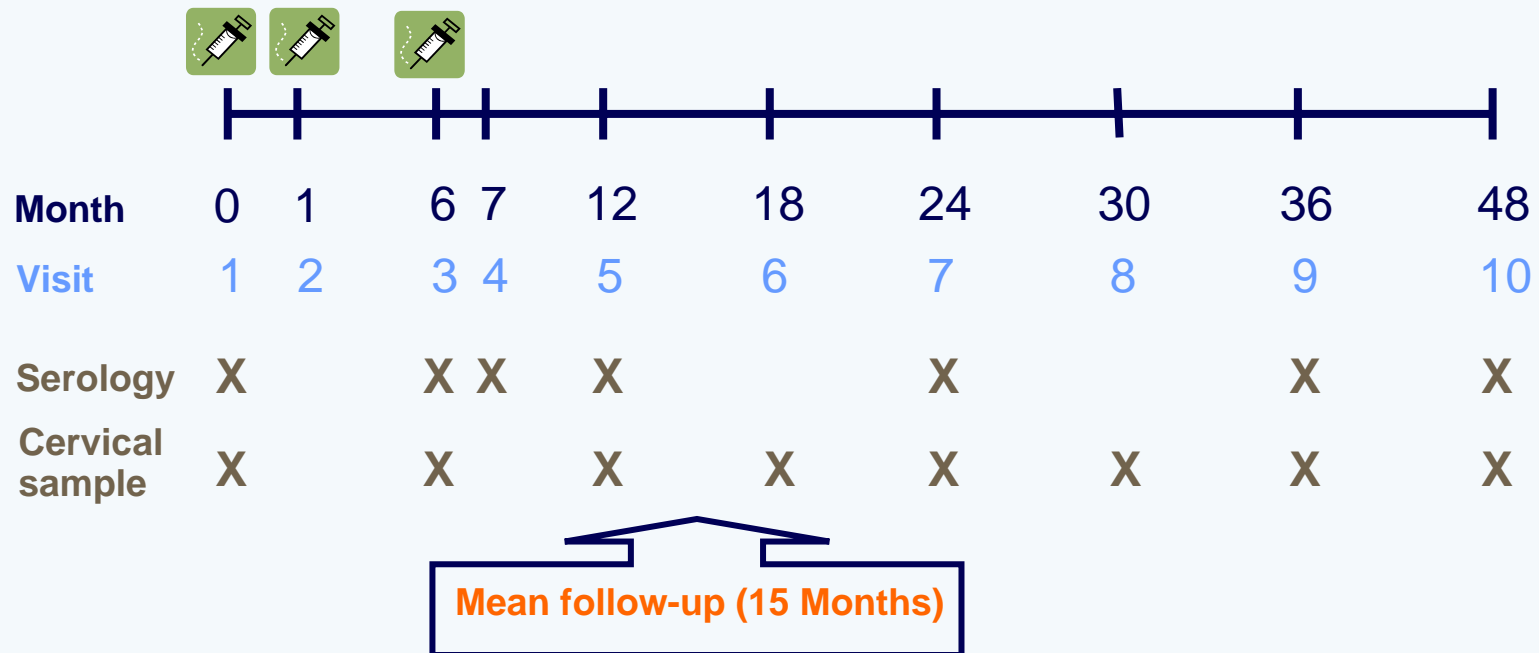


## High grade cytology 0.5%

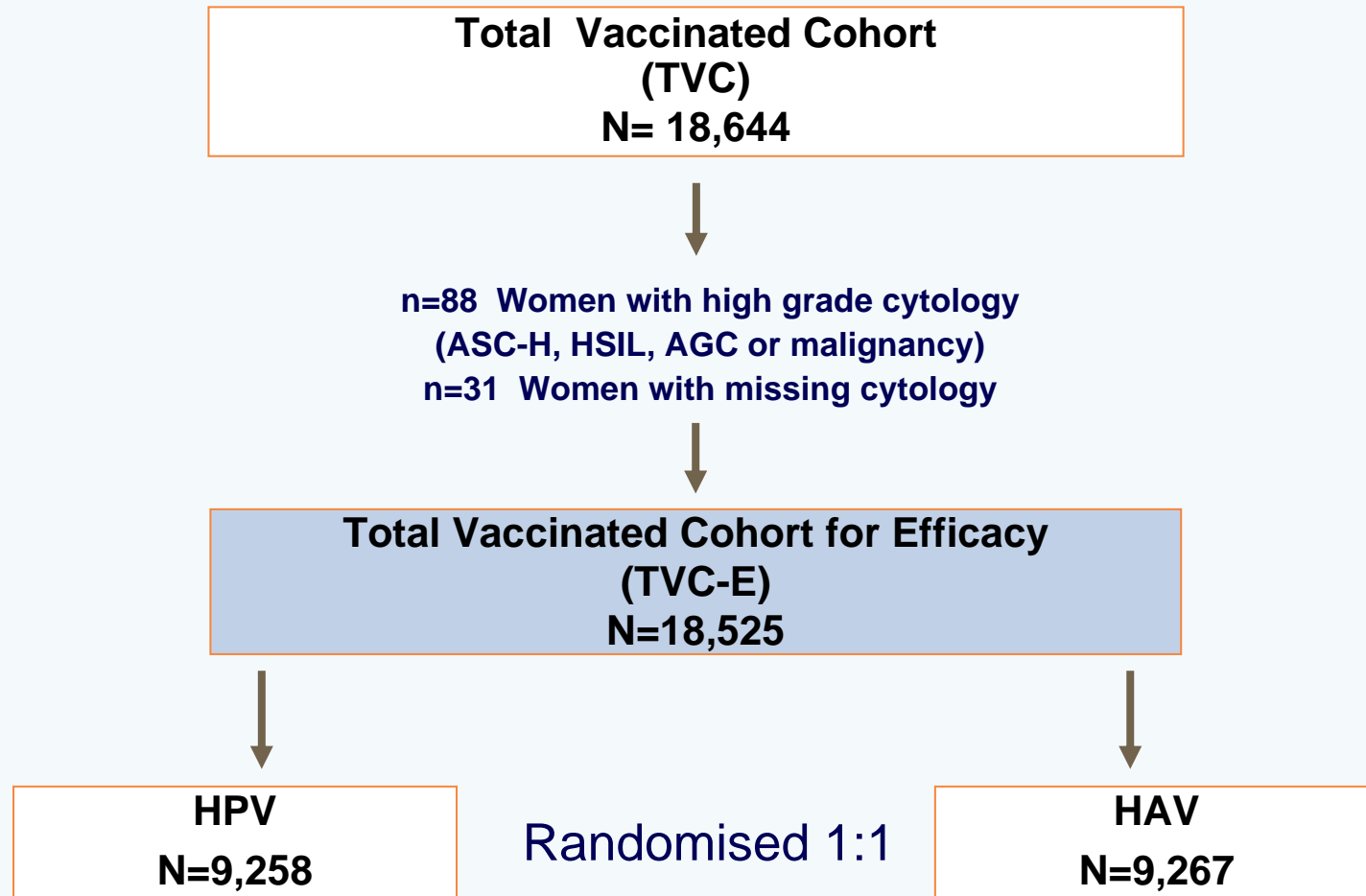


# HPV-008: Study Design

N=18,644 women vaccinated (TVC), aged 15-25 years old  
Randomized 1:1, Double Blind  
Controlled (adapted formulation of GSK Hepatitis A vaccine)



# HPV-008: Study Cohorts for Evaluation



# HPV-008: Primary Efficacy Endpoint

- **To assess efficacy of the vaccine in the prevention of histopathologically-confirmed CIN2+ associated with HPV-16 or -18 in the cervical lesion**
  - CIN2+ lesion confirmed by consensus diagnosis using a panel of three independent histopathologists
  - Detection of HPV-16/18 DNA in the lesion by sensitive PCR algorithm:
    - 14 high-risk types detected by SPF10-LiPA: HPV-16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51 52, 56, 58, 59, 66 and 68
    - Type specific HPV for HPV-16 and 18
  - Assessed in women who are HPV DNA negative and seronegative at study entry for the corresponding HPV type considered in the analysis
- **Use of broad spectrum PCR allows full characterization of lesions for vaccine and non-vaccine types**

# HPV-008: Three Analyses are Planned

## 1. Interim analysis

- Triggered when at least 23 cases of HPV-16/18 CIN2+ were available for total vaccinated cohort (TVC-E) analysis

## 2. Final analysis (event triggered)

## 3. Blinded extended follow-up of 4 years

# HPV-008: Complexity of the Case Assessments

- HPV-008 is unique in that it provides full characterization of HPV natural history and multiple infections in CIN lesions:
  - High rate of prevalent HPV infections at study entry, mostly with normal cytology
  - 14 of the 23 CIN2+ lesions (61%) **showed more than one HPV type as detected by PCR**
  - 14 of the 23 lesions were derived from infections that were detected prior to completion of the 3 dose series
- ⇒ **This high rate of multiple infections in CIN lesions was not expected, based on published literature**

### 3 Patterns of HPV Detection in 23 CIN2+ Cases

**Pattern 1:** Single HPV type (HPV-16/18) in CIN2+ lesion preceded by infection with same type in cytology samples (9 cases)

		CERVICAL SAMPLES			Month 12 Triggered Management	
Case		Month 0	Month 6	Month 12	Punch	LEEP
17	HPV DNA	N	HPV-18	HPV-18	CIN2: HPV-18 27days after month 12	

### 3 Patterns of HPV Detection in 23 CIN2+ Cases

**Pattern 2:** Multiple HPV types in the CIN2+ lesion with 16 or 18 infection in preceding samples (11 cases)

CERVICAL SAMPLES					Month 12 Triggered Management	
Case		Month 0	Month 6	Month 12	Punch	LEEP
13	HPV DNA	N	HPV-16/51/59	HPV-16/51/52	CIN2: HPV-16/51 29 days after month 12	CIN2 HPV-16/51/56/68 76 days after month 12



### 3 Patterns of HPV Detection in 23 CIN2+ Cases

**Pattern 3:** Multiple HPV types in the CIN2+ lesion with no infection for the type considered for efficacy (16 or 18) in preceding samples (3 cases)

What type is the cause of these lesions?

# Pattern 3: Multiple HPV types in CIN2+ lesion with no infection with the type considered for efficacy (16 or 18) in preceding samples

		CERVICAL SAMPLES			Month 12 Triggered Management	
Case		Month 0	Month 6	Month 12	Punch Biopsy	LEEP
1	HPV DNA				CIN3: <b>HPV-16/58</b> 36days after month 12	CIN3: <b>HPV-58</b> 113days after month 12 Same lesion
2	HPV DNA					
22	HPV DNA					

## Pattern 3: Multiple HPV types in CIN2+ lesion with no infection with the type considered for efficacy (16 or 18) in preceding samples

		CERVICAL SAMPLES			Month 12 Triggered Management	
Case		Month 0	Month 6	Month 12	Punch Biopsy	LEEP
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2	HPV DNA					
22	HPV DNA					

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2	HPV DNA				CIN2: HPV-18/58 35days after month 12	Normal 70days after month 12
22	HPV DNA					

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22	HPV DNA				CIN3: HPV-16 At month 12	Cone biopsy 42 days after month12 visit 1 CIN1 HPV-16 7 CIN3 HPV-16 1 CIN3 HPV-16 / 18



## Pattern 3: Multiple HPV types in CIN2+ lesion with no infection with the type considered for efficacy (16 or 18) in preceding samples

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22	HPV DNA	16/51/52 /54	16/51/52	HPV -16	CIN3: HPV-16 At month 12	Cone biopsy 42 days after month12 visit 1 CIN1 HPV-16 7 CIN3 HPV-16 1 CIN3 HPV-16 / 18

# Pattern 3: Multiple HPV types in CIN2+ lesion with no infection with the type considered for efficacy (16 or 18) in preceding samples

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22	HPV DNA	16/51/52/54	16/51/52	HPV 16	CIN3: HPV-16 At month 12	Cone biopsy 42 days after month 12 visit 1 CIN1 HPV-16 7 CIN3 HPV-16 1 CIN3 HPV-16/18

# Additional Efficacy Analysis

## ● HPV type assignment algorithm

- If *more than one HPV type* is found in a lesion, presence of HPV in the 2 immediately preceding cytology samples evaluated
  - Causal association based on detection of HPV type in at least 1 preceding cytology sample\*
- Algorithm is based on the well established association between persistent oncogenic infections and development of CIN2+ lesions <sup>1, 2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wallin et al, NEJM 1999; 34:1633-8

<sup>2</sup> Ho et al, J Natl Cancer Inst 1995; 87:1365-71

\*If none of the HPV types present in the lesion found in either of the 2 cytology samples, HPV types present in the lesion are considered associated with lesion

# Efficacy against HPV-16/18 CIN2+ (TVC-E)

Pre-specified Case Definition based on PCR detection in lesion only

Endpoint	Group	N	n	Vaccine Efficacy(97.9% CI)			
				%	LL	UL	P-value
CIN2+ HPV-16/18	HPV	7788	2	90.4	53.4	99.3	<0.0001
	Control	7838	21				
CIN2+ HPV-16	HPV	6701	1	93.3	47.0	99.9	0.0005
	Control	6717	15				
CIN2+ HPV-18	HPV	7221	1	83.3	-78.8	99.9	0.1249
	Control	7258	6				

Analysis considering patterns of HPV types in preceding infection\*

Endpoint	Group	N	n	Vaccine Efficacy (97.9% CI)			
				%	LL	UL	P-value
CIN2+ HPV-16/18	HPV	7788	0	100	74.2	100	<0.0001
	Control	7838	20				
CIN2+ HPV-16	HPV	6701	0	100	64.5	100	<0.0001
	Control	6717	15				
CIN2+ HPV-18	HPV	7221	0	100	-49.5	100	0.0625
	Control	7258	5				

\*Post hoc

# Efficacy against HPV-16/18 CIN2+ Regardless of Serostatus (TVC-E)

Pre-specified Case Definition based on PCR detection in lesion only

Endpoint	Group	N	n	Vaccine Efficacy (97.9% CI)			
				%	LL	UL	P-value
CIN2+ HPV-16/18	HPV	8293	2	91.6	60.2	99.4	<0.0001
	Control	8319	24				
CIN2+ HPV-16	HPV	7884	1	94.4	56.8	99.9	<0.0001
	Control	7954	18				
CIN2+ HPV-18	HPV	8141	1	83.2	-78.9	99.9	0.1249
	Control	8173	6				

Analysis considering patterns of HPV types in preceding infection\*

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	Control	8319	23				
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	Control	7954	18				
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\*Post hoc

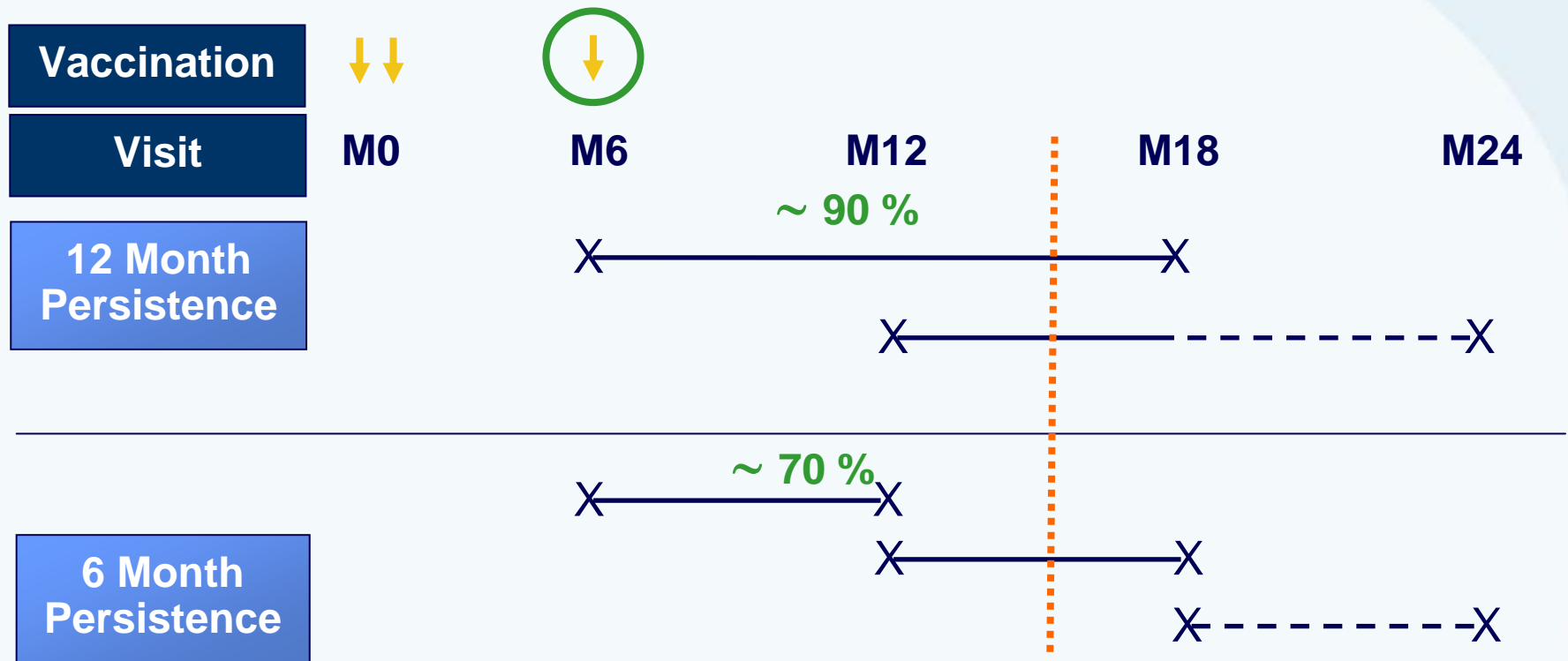


## HPV-008: Efficacy beyond HPV 16/18 (persistent infection)

# Use of Persistent Infection Endpoints to Assess Protection against Other Types

- Persistent oncogenic HPV infection established as a necessary precursor for development of cervical cancer
- HPV PCR allows highly sensitive and reproducible detection of HPV in cervical samples
- Cervical lesions caused by less frequent HPV types (e.g., 45 and 31) may be associated with detection of multiple HPV types in the lesion
  - Causal association of type with lesion may be confounded
  - Use of persistent infection endpoint avoids possible confounding

# HPV-008: Impact of Limited F/U time on Efficacy Against Persistent Infection



15 Months follow up at Interim Analysis

→ ~90% of 12-month infections and ~ 70% of 6-month infections were acquired prior to Dose 3 of vaccine or control



# Efficacy Against Oncogenic HPV-types Beyond 16/18

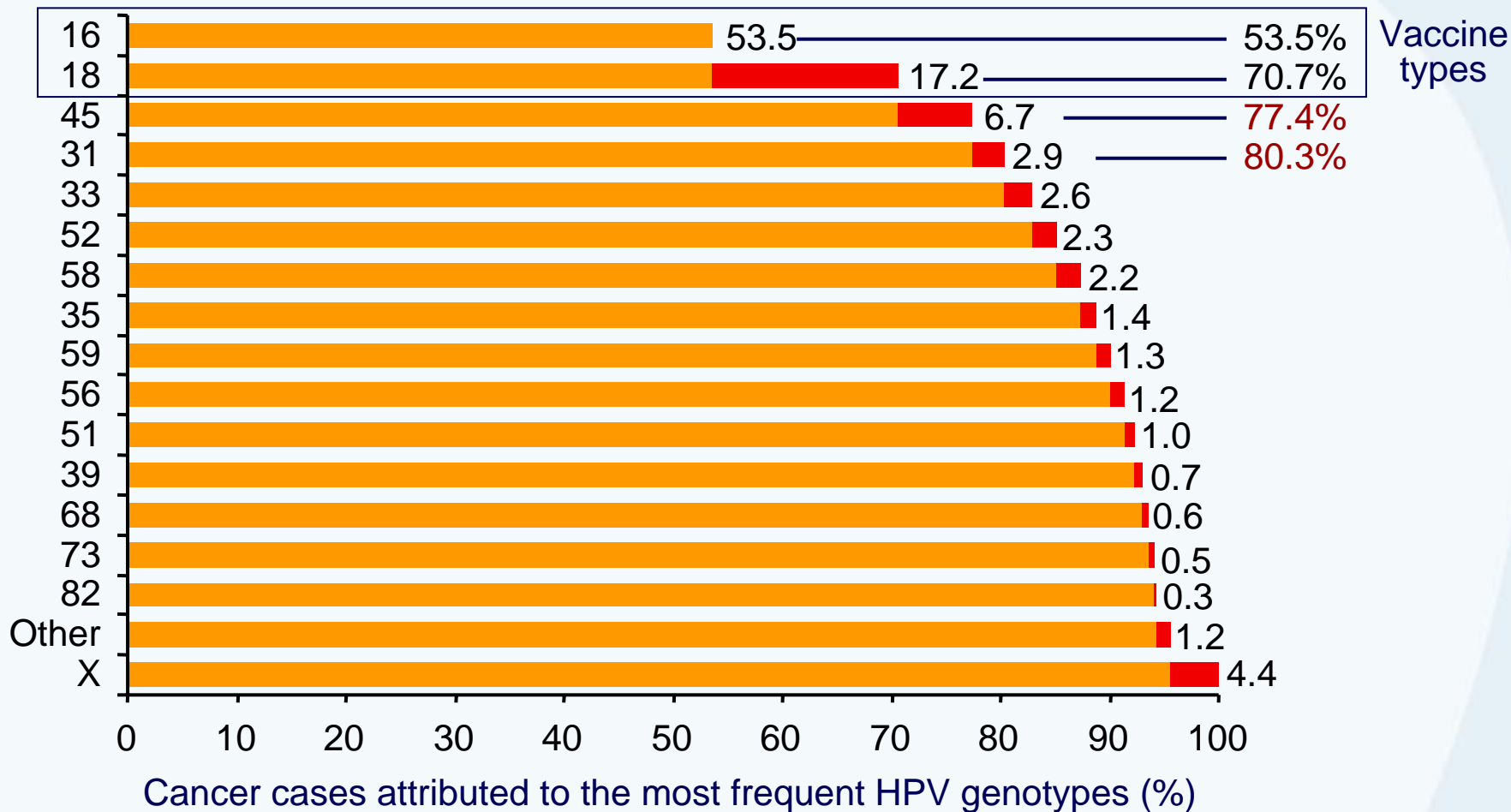
## 6 Month Persistent Infection

	TVC-E (at least 1 dose)			
Type	Vaccine (cases)	Control (cases)	Vaccine Efficacy	97.9% CI
HPV-45	10	25	59.9%	2.6, 85.2
HPV-31	47	74	36.1%	0.5, 59.5

In ~70 % of these cases the onset of infection was before completion of the vaccination course.

# HPV Types in Cervical Cancer Worldwide

## HPV genotype



# Efficacy Against Oncogenic HPV-types Beyond 16/18

## 6 Month Persistent Infection

HPV type	Vaccine Efficacy (TVC-E) 97.9% CI			
	%	LL	UL	P-value
HPV-45	59.9	2.6	85.2	0.0165
HPV-31	36.1	0.5	59.5	0.0173
HPV-33	36.5	-9.9	64.0	0.0560
HPV-52	31.6	3.5	51.9	0.0093
HPV-58	-31.4	-132.1	24.7	0.2515
HPV-35	-10.2	-133.4	47.6	0.7650
HPV-59	-0.7	-105.3	50.6	1.0000
HPV-56	8.9	-40.6	41.2	0.6496
HPV-39	0.7	-49.6	34.1	1.0000
HPV-51	3.1	-33.2	29.5	0.8399
HPV-68	11.9	-40.9	45.2	0.5570
HPV-66	-38.2	-122.8	13.4	0.0997

In ~70 % of these cases the onset of infection was before completion of the vaccination course

# Efficacy Against Oncogenic HPV-types Beyond 16/18

## 12 Month Persistent Infection

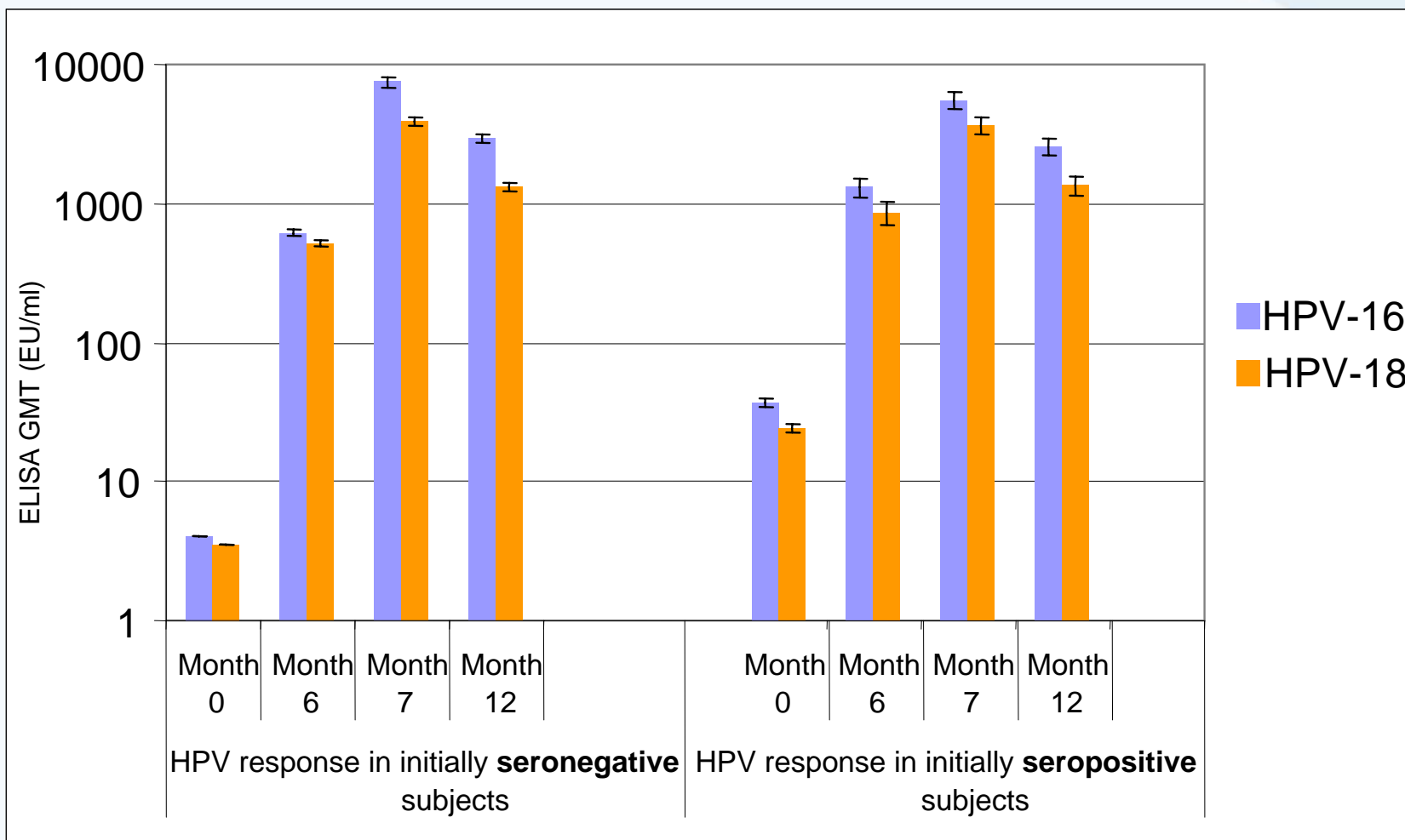
	TVC-E (at least 1 dose)			
HPV-type endpoint	Vaccine (cases)	Control (cases)	Vaccine Efficacy	97.9% CI
Oncogenic HPV types beyond 16 & 18	100	137	27.1%	0.5, 46.8

In ~90 % of these cases the onset of infection was before completion of the vaccination course



# Immunogenicity

# HPV-008: Immunogenicity (ATP cohort, ELISA)



HPV-16/18 seropositivity at time of vaccination does not negatively impact vaccine response



## HPV-008: Safety Profile

# HPV-008: Study Drop-outs

Characteristics	Parameters or Categories	HPV N = 9319		HAV N = 9325	
		n	%	n	%
Drop out	Yes	496	5.3	458	4.9
	No (study ongoing)	8823	94.7	8867	95.1
Reason for dropout	Serious Adverse Event	3	0.6	5	1.1
	Non-serious adverse event	6	1.2	3	0.7
	Protocol violation	5	1.0	6	1.3
	Consent withdrawal not due to AE	136	27.4	143	31.2
	Migrated/moved from study area	64	12.9	49	10.7
	Lost to follow-up	231	46.6	215	46.9
	Other	51	10.3	37	8.1



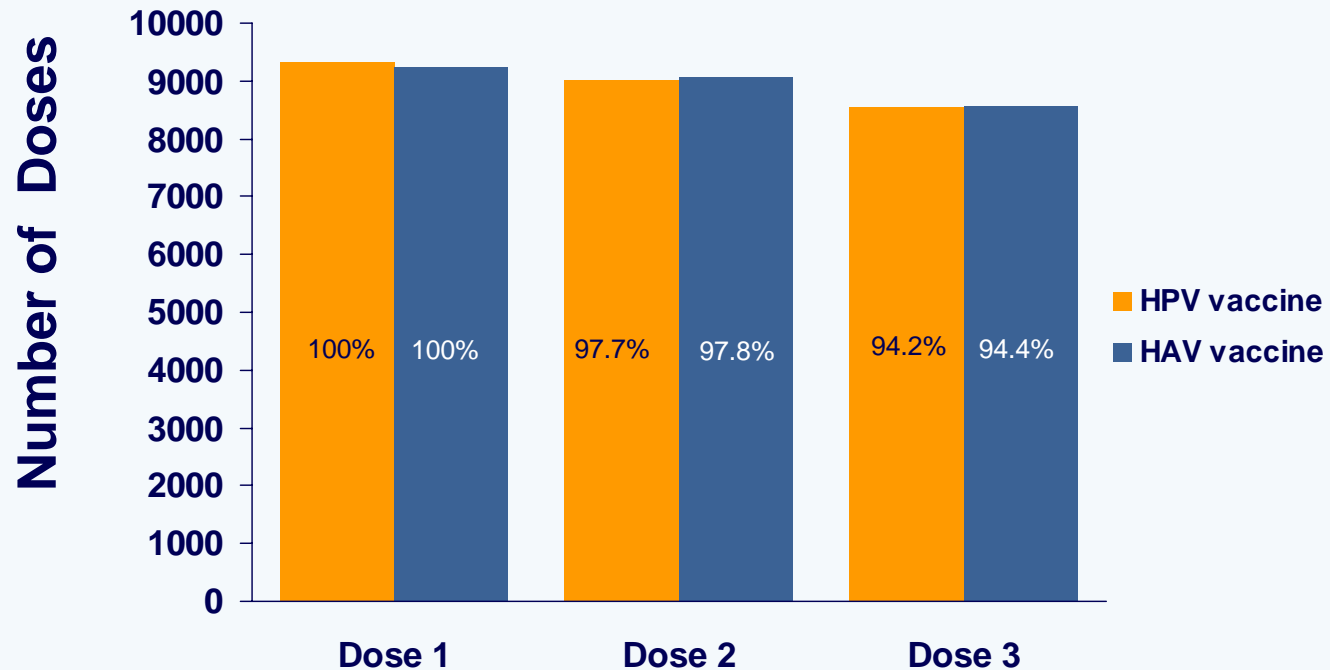
# HPV-008: Overall Safety Profile

- Overall incidence of AEs reported during the 30-day period after each dose in diary card subset (includes solicited local and general symptoms for 7 days)

		Any symptom			General symptoms			Local symptoms		
	Group	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
Overall number of women reporting a symptom	HPV	3077	2913	94.7	3076	2614	85.0	3077	2807	91.2
	HAV	3080	2773	90.0	3080	2514	81.6	3080	2460	79.9

- Local reactogenicity (pain, redness and swelling): higher in HPV group
- General symptoms: Slightly higher in HPV group
- No increase in local or general symptoms with subsequent doses

# HPV-008: Compliance with Dosing



**Similar compliance in both study groups**

# HPV-008: Solicited and Unsolicited AEs: Stratified by Baseline Sero/DNA status\*

Cohort	Any symptom			General symptoms			Local symptoms		
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL
Total Vaccinated cohort	<b>85.4</b>	84.6	86.1	<b>65.8</b>	64.8	66.8	<b>81.3</b>	80.5	82.1
Sero - and DNA -	<b>85.8</b>	84.9	86.7	<b>66.7</b>	65.5	67.9	<b>82.0</b>	81.0	82.9
Sero + or DNA +	<b>84.3</b>	82.8	85.8	<b>63.7</b>	61.7	65.7	<b>79.8</b>	78.1	81.4
DNA +	<b>88.1</b>	85.3	90.4	<b>67.4</b>	63.7	71.0	<b>84.2</b>	81.2	86.9

**Reactogenicity profile similar in all groups**

\*Overall incidence during the 30-day period after each dose

# HPV-008: Safety Profile (TVC)

Safety Outcomes	HPV (N = 9319)	HAV (N = 9325)
<b>Unsolicited Adverse Events:</b> % of women with at least 1 event (95% CI)		
All unsolicited symptoms* (Day 0-29)	42.5% (60.8-44.3)	43.6% (41.9-45.3)
Medically significant conditions	21.3% (20.5-22.2)	21.8% (20.9-22.6)
New onset chronic diseases	1.5% (1.3-1.8)	1.7% (1.4-1.9)
New onset autoimmune diseases	0.3% (0.2-0.5)	0.3% (0.2-0.4)
<b>Serious Adverse Events:</b> number (%)		
Number of women reporting	330 (3.5%)	323 (3.5%)
Number of SAEs reported	389 (4.2%)	372 (4.0%)

\*Diary card subset (3184 HPV recipients and 3187 HAV recipients)

# HPV-008: Pregnancy and Safety

<b>Pregnancies/ Pregnancy outcomes*</b>	<b>HPV (N = 9319)</b>	<b>HAV (N = 9325)</b>
Number of pregnancies	665	685
Pregnancy ongoing	201 (30.2%)	233 (34%)
Normal infant	270 (40.6%)	264 (38.5%)
Abnormal infant	4 (0.6%)	8 (1.2%)
Premature births	15 (2.3%)	17 (2.5%)
Spontaneous abortion	66 (9.9%)	51 (7.4%)
Elective termination	87 (13.1%)	93 (13.6%)
Lost to follow-up	10 (1.5%)	13 (1.9%)

\*Totals do not include blinded outcomes, ectopic pregnancies

# HPV-008 Interim Analysis: Conclusions

- Largest HPV vaccine trial conducted to date
- First cervical cancer vaccine efficacy trial which provides full characterization of HPV natural history and multiple infections in CIN lesions
- High level protection against HPV-16/18 CIN2+ confirmed in a broad population of women (TVC-E)
  - VE = 90% against any CIN2+ lesions with HPV-16/18 detected in lesion only
  - VE = 100% against CIN2+ lesions where HPV-16/18 likely to be causally associated with lesion
  - High VE regardless of initial HPV16/18 serostatus
- Majority of endpoints (CIN2+ and persistent infections) derived from infections detected prior to completion of 3-dose series
  - Suggests early onset of vaccine effect

# HPV-008 Interim Analysis: Conclusions

- HPV-008 extends previous evidence of cross-protection
  - Efficacy against HPV-45, 31, 52 using 6 month persistent infection
  - Efficacy against 12 month persistent infection in analysis of a combination of 12 non-vaccine oncogenic HPV types
  - Persistent infection as endpoint is not confounded by multiple types in biopsy
- HPV-16/18 L1 VLP AS04 vaccine was highly immunogenic and generally well tolerated

# Back ups



# Additional Assessment

	Case	Biopsy Result	HPV DNA on cervical samples			E4 Immunostaining	
			M0	M6	M12	16/31	18
<b>Cases</b>	1	<b>CIN3</b> Punch 36 days after M12 (16/58)	58	58	58	<b>negative</b>	negative
	2	<b>CIN2</b> Punch 35 days after M12 (18/58)	58	Negative	58	negative	<b>negative</b>
	22	<b>CIN3</b> Cone 42 days after M12 (16/18)	16,51,52,54	16,51,52	16	positive	<b>negative</b>
<b>Control</b>	13	<b>CIN3</b> LEEP 76 days after M12 (16/51/56/58)	Negative	16,51,59	16,51,52	<b>positive</b>	negative
	17	<b>CIN2</b> Punch 27 days after M12 (18)	Negative	18	18	negative	<b>positive</b>

- HPV-16/18 E4 staining performed on the 3 CIN2+ lesions not believed to be causally associated with detected types
- Absence of E4 expression in these lesions confirmed

# **Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices**

**1600 Clifton Rd.  
Building 19 Room 232  
Atlanta, Georgia  
Centers for Disease Control  
and Prevention  
June 27-28, 2007**

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